Numb. 282

The Daily Gazetteer.

Saturday, May 22. 1736.

9l°. 282.

Yesterday arrived a Mail from Holland.

Petersburg, April 27. *O. S.*

THE Ambassador lately arrived here from Persia, is not only commissioned to renew the Treaties that are subsisting between the two Empires of Russia and Persia; but to assure the Czarina, that Thamas Kouli-Kan, the Generalissimo of the Persians, will never make any Alliance with the Ottoman Porte, if the chief Articles of it are not guaranteed by her Imperial Majesty; that he will not lay down his Arms but in Concert with her; and that he is willing to enter with her into an Alliance Offensive and Defensive: And, according to all Appearance, these Propofals are not like to be rejected; for tho' her Imperial Majesty's Minister at Constantinople is not recalled, yet the Preparations of War are continued upon the Turkish Frontiers with such Vigour, that 'tis not to be doubted but our Court looks upon aRupture as unavoidable. —— An Express from Pultowa is lately arrived here, with Advice, that the Bashaw who commands in Asoph, being meanly provided with Ammunition and Provisions, had sent to propose a Capitulation to the Count de Munich; so that the News of its Surrender may be expected every Day.

Vienna, May 5. *O. S.* The Ratifications of the Convention signed the 30th ult. between the Emperor and France for the Execution of the Preliminaries, were exchanged Yesterday by the Minsters of the Emperor and the most Christian King. It consists of 8 Articles, importing in Substance. 1. That the Milanese shall be evacuated as soon as possible, except the two Districts which the King of Sardinia is to possess by virtue of the Preliminary Articles. 2. That neither the Emperor, nor the most Christian King shall permit their Troops in Italy, to demand fresh Taxes or Contributions from the neutral States. 3. That the Emperor shall cause Declarations from the Czarina and King Augustus, for accepting what is stipulated in the first Article of the Preliminaries, to be delivered to the King of France. 4. That the Troops of the Powers in Alliance with the Emperor, which are still in Poland and Lithuania, shall evacuate the same in 6 Months Time. 5. That the Emperor shall do his utmost to obtain the speedy Consent of the Empire to what has been settled. 6. That the King of France, as soon as the said Consent is obtained, shall immediately cause Kehl, Philipsburg, and Treves to be evacuated. 7. That the Emperor and the most Christian King declare themselves Guarantees of this Convention. And, 8. That the Ratifications be exchanged in a Month's Time.

There are also three separate Articles, of which the two first, as well as a Declaration at the End, relate to the actual Cession of Lorain, &c. The Court had Advice four Days ago, by an Express from Constantinople, that the Russians had taken Asoph, and, as 'tis pretended, by the Connivance of the Port, in Order to be reconciled with the Court of Russia, and to conform to the Laws of the Alcoran, which forbid them to yield a Place that is not besieged, but permit them to do it when it is. One Circumstance that makes this Conjecture probable, is, the Continuance of the Russian Minister at Constantinople. The Troops which the Emperor is defiling into Hungary, will form a Camp of 30,000 Men about Belgrade, in order to be ready to act for the Service of the Czarina, by Virtue of Treaties concluded between their Imperial Majesties in the Years 1726, and 1733, whereby they promised to assist each other mutually with the same Number of Forces. Prince Charles of Lorain has the small Pox.

Among Prince Eugene's Moveables, there have been found several of a very great Value, particularly a rich Crucifix ardorned with Diamonds, which the Emperor presented him with at the Beginning of the last Campaign he ever made in Hungary; six Swords with Gold Hilts, adorned with Diamonds, one of which was presented him by his Imperial Majesty, the 2d by Queen Anne, the 3d by the late King of Prussia, the 4th by the late Elector of Hanover, before his Accession to the Crown of Great Britain, the 5th by the Republick of Holland, and the 6th by that of Venice; a very rich Hatband of Diamonds, with a Buckle of the same, which he received as a Present from the late King of Prussia; 20 Gold Watches adorned with Diamonds; a great Number of Gold-headed Canes inriched also with Diamonds, &c.

Ratisbon, May 10. O. S. Yesterday the Ministers at the Dyet, held an extraordinary Assembly, to consider farther of the Decree of the Imperial Commission concerning the Preliminaries. The College of Electors have put off their final Resolution upon this Head, to the next Assembly, but the College of the Princes of the Empire, which consists of their Ministers at the Dyet, have resolved as follows.

'The College of the Princes of the Empire unanimously declare, That those Princes have resolved to concur in the Measures for perfecting the Work of Peace, and bringing it to a happy Conclusion. They acknowledge, that by the Preliminary Articles which have been drawn up, the best Method is taken for attaining to it. They are very sensible that his Imperial Majesty's Precaution upon this Occasion has been equally wise and glorious; though it were to be wished they had sooner been informed of the Negociations that were carrying on for that Purpose. They own that the Dignity of the Princes of the Empire is maintained by the Declaration which the Emperor has made, that the Right of their free Suffrage shall not be infringed, and that a Conformity shall be observed in the whole to what was done at the Treaty of Rastadt, without making that Transaction a Rule for the future, according to former Protests, which are known to have been enter'd upon that Head. Mean time, since this Negociation is not to any one's Prejudice, as is demonstrated by the Emperor's Decree, the Princes of the Empire are of Opinion, that they cannot refuse his Imperial Majesty the full Power which he desires for concluding the Peace: Only it will be necessary that the Emperor, from his fatherly Care of the Empire, procure a formal Renunciation from the Court of France, of those Countries of Lorain, by Virtue whereof, the Duke of that Name is to continue to have a Seat at the Dyet of the Empire; and also a Declaration from the said Court, that it will not, for the future, challenge a Right to those Countries, and not take 'em into her Possession, even in any troublesome Times. The Princes of the Empire are the more easily determined to grant the Emperor the full Power he demands, from the grateful Sense they have of the generous Sacrifice which the Duke of Lorain has made by depriving himself of his Dominions for the Good of the Empire, and to put a Stop to the War, a Service, which, say they, ought to be placed in the Number of those for which the Empire is obliged to his illustrious Ancestors. For the rest, the College of Princes earnestly wish that the Work of Peace may be conducted with all possible Dispatch to its utmost Point of Perfection, &c.

Frankfort, May 12. *O. S.* Some Advices from Hanau say, that, among the Effects of the late Count, there are found sixteen hundred Weight of Plate, and 80,000 Crowns in ready Money. 'Tis thought that the Pretensions of the Court of Saxony as to that Succession, will be amicably accommodated, by a Sum of 800,000 Crowns to be paid by the Court of Cassel, tho' it seems the King of Poland demands a Million of Rixdollars. Mean time the Family of Cassel, who wish to make a speedy End of this Affair, and think this a more favourable Conjuncture for it than another Time, when the King of Poland may not be so much in want of Money, has offered him 600,000 Rixdollars; but as there will be some Advances made on both Sides, by way of Abatement and Concession, this Affair, which, at another Time, might have made a Noise, will soon be accommodated, to the reciprocal Advantage and Satisfaction of both the Families of Saxony and Cassel.

Leghorn, May 3. *O. S.* According to the last Advices from the Isle of Corsica, the Lord Theodore, who has assumed the Title of Viceroy of that Island, sent a Letter some Days ago to the Marquis de Rivarola, the Commissary of the Republick of Genoa at Bastia, wherein he acquainted him, 'That he intended to advance to that City very soon, with his Army, to deliver the Inhabitants from their Oppression: That therefore he granted him ten Days Time to march out; and that if he staid longer, he had the Means in his Hand to force him.' The Marquis de Rivarola made Answer, *That he well knew what Force the Rebels had; but that he was resolved to defend the Town and Fortress of Bastia to the last Extremity.* Upon this the Lord Theodore, as he had threatened, marched with 20,000 Men, provided with Cannon, Mortars, and Ammunition, and on the 21st ult. arrived before Bastia, where he form'd a Camp immediately. The Marquis de Rivarola made a great Fire from the Cannon of the Town and Castle, and of a Galley which was in the Harbour, to hinder the Malecontents from making any Disposition to attack the Place; but the Lord Theodore, who made a Detachment from his Army, to lay Siege, at the same time, to San Fiorenzo, found Means to send a kind of Manifesto in Italian into the Town of Bastia, to exhort the Inhabitants to join him. The following is a Translation of it.

'The present State of this Kingdom, and the Resolution we have taken to deliver it from its Enemies, especially the Genoese, who have always tyrannized over it, are such just Motives for our Undertaking, that we could not be indifferent to the Cries of the true Patriots in Bastia, who still groan under the Weight of Oppression. We know, that hitherto they have been unable to give publick Proofs of their Affection and Zeal for their Country: Nevertheless we believe them well inclined to unite with us, and to act in Concert with us, for securing the Happiness of the Corsican Nation. We are also persuaded, that they are under a sensible Concern that they have not been able to concur with their Brethren for the Re-establishment of the common Liberty: Therefore, that they may experience the first Proofs of our good Will, we determined to invite them by these Presents, to repair to us without Delay, as soon as our Troops arrived before the Town. They may be assured that we will receive them favourably, and that we will make no Difference betwixt them and our other faithful Subjects. But if, which God forbid, they so little understand their own Interest as to act otherwise, we declare to them, that we shall be obliged to employ our Arms against them, and to make them feel the terrible Effects of War; in which Case we shall shew them no Favour, and give them no Quarter, especially to those who shall not submit when the Ships we expect are arrived. They will then be forced to surrender at Discretion, without any Hopes of the least Favour either for their Lives or Estates.'

Rome, May 1. *O. S.* Last Wednesday Cardinal Acquaviva took down the Arms of his Master the King of Spain, as well as those of the Pope, from the Front of the Spanish and Farnese Palaces, and also caused the great Gates to be shut. At the same time we heard, that the Cardinals Acquaviva and Belluga, as also the two Auditors of the Spanish Rota, the Agent of Spain, and all the other Subjects of his Catholick Majesty, had received Orders immediately to quit this City. But the Pope that Afternoon having held a numerous Congregation of Cardinals, sent Word to Acquaviva not to stir out of the City, on Pain of the Censures inflicted by the Sacred Canons; and he also forbad all the other Spanish Clergy to go away, on Pain of being laid under an Interdict; and on Thursday Night there was a Meeting of some Cardinals, and the four Conservators of the Roman People, to consider what Satisfaction to make to the King of Spain; but what Resolution was taken, is not known. —— They write from Genoa, that the Party who have been the Cause of the Loss of the Island of Corsica, have still Power enough in the Senate, to dare to insult those, whose wise Counsels, if they had been followed, might have saved the Island.

Corke, May 11. As this City has been always remarkable for its firm Attachment to the Illustrious House of Hanover, so they embrace every Opportunity of expressing their Loyalty to the King, and their steady and unshaken Zeal for the Protestant Religion. Truly sensible of the many Blessings we now enjoy under the mild and happy Government of his present Majesty, and the Prospect of future Blessings flowing from his Royal and numerous Offspring, we last Night cele-

brated

brated the Nuptials of the Illuſtrious and Royal Pair, the Prince of Wales and the Princeſs of Saxe-Gotha, with all the Demonſtrations of Joy and Pleaſure imaginable.

About 5 in the Evening there was an elegant Entertainment provided at the Council-chamber, by Ambroſe Jackſon, Eſq; our Mayor, to which were invited the Corps of both Regiments in our Barracks; the Officers belonging to the Cuſtom-houſe; the Clergy, and ſeveral other Gentlemen of Figure and Diſtinction.

After Supper were drank the following Healths, the King, the Queen, the illuſtrious Bride and Bridegroom, a numerous Iſſue to the Royal Pair, the Prince and Princeſs of Orange, the Duke and the reſt of the Royal Family, the glorious Memory of King William, the Duke of Dorſet, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, the Speaker of the Houſe of Commons of Ireland, Proſperity to Great-Britain, Proſperity to poor Ireland, Proſperity to the City of Corke, and the Trade thereof; no Reduction of the Gold Coin. Each Health was cloſed with a Volley of Small Arms (by the Grenadiers of both Regiments, which were drawn up before the Tholſel on this Occaſion) which were anſwered by Guns planted at ſeveral Parts of the City for that Purpoſe. The Top of the Tholſel was beautifully adorn'd with Streamers and Pendents, and the Lanthorn of it was finely illuminated, which made a glorious and ſplendid Appearance, which together with the Illuminations and Bonfires throughout the City, ſeem'd to turn Night into Day. Ale was likewiſe ordered by the Mayor for the Soldiers of both Barracks, that they too might ſhare in the Night's Rejoycings, and drink their Majeſties Health, and with Proſperity to the Royal Pair.

But what added the greateſt Grace to the Solemnity; was, the Kindneſs and Humanity of the Magiſtrates and Sheriffs, who baniſhed Sadneſs and Melancholy even from the Priſon Walls, and made them wear the Face of Joy and Gladneſs, by a plentiful Proviſion, which were order'd by them for the Priſoners; ſo that the Gaol eccho'd back the Huzzas of the Council-Chamber, and for that Night ſeem'd to forget their Miſeries and join in the publick Joy and Acclamations of the City.

Dublin, May 15. His Majeſty has been pleaſed to ſign the following Commiſſions. Andrew Skene, Eſq; to be Captain in the Earl of Orkney's Regiment of Foot, in the Room of William Weir, deceaſed;

Archibald Colvill, Eſq; to be Captain Lieutenant;

William Cockburne, Gent. to be Lieutenant; And

James Sutherland, Gent. to be Enſign in the ſaid Regiment.

Joſeph Nugent, Gent. to be Lieutenant; And

Richard Hutchinſon, Gent. to be Enſign in Colonel Bragg's Regiment of Foot.

John Bradſhaw, Clerk, to be Chaplain to Lieutenant General Sutton's Regiment of Foot.

Kendrick Cope, Gent. to be Enſign in Col. Wentworth's Regiment of Foot.

George Wheatly, Gent. to be Lieutenant in Colonel Ponſonby's Regiment of Foot.

John Kyrril, Gent. to be Enſign; And

Thomas Bermingham, Gent. to be Enſign in the ſaid Regiment.

And Demetrius James, Gent. to be Cornet in the Lord Viſcount Moleſworth's Regiment of Dragoons.

Yeſterday died at his Houſe in Great Britain Street, the Right Hon. Edmund Butler, Viſcount Montgarret, and Baron of Kells, who married Mary Daughter to —— Bohannon of Londonderry, Eſq; by whom he had a Daughter, who is dead, and three Sons, viz. Richard, now Lord Viſcount Montgarret, who is married to Catherine, Siſter to Charles Oneil, Eſq; of Sheans Caſtle in Antrim; James, who is in the Service of the Emperor; and Edmund, who is unmarried.

LONDON.

On Thurſday laſt Mrs. Conſtantia Phillips, and others, ſhewed Cauſe why an Information ſhould not be filed againſt them for Subornation of Perjury, which was moved for laſt Hillary-Term. The Charge againſt the Defendants was, that they endeavoured to prevail with ſeveral Perſons by Offers of Money to give Evidence in a Cauſe Inſtituted in the Spiritual Court by Mrs. Phillips againſt Mr. Muilman, for the Reſtitution of Conjugal Rites, and to ſwear that Delaval, to whom Mrs. Phillips was formerly married, had prior to his Marriage with Mrs. Phillips, been married to one Magdalen Yeomans, which would make Mrs. Phillips's Marriage with Delaval a Nullity, and conſequently her Marriage with Mr. Muilman would be a good and lawful Marriage. The Defendants abſolutely denied all the Facts charged upon them in the Affidavits on the Side of the Proſecutor, and the Court not knowing but if the Rule for an Information was made abſolute, it might influence, in ſome Meaſure, the Cauſe that was depending in the Spiritual Court, and would be trying a civil Right in a criminal Proſecution, they diſcharged the Rule; but with a Declaration that the Proſecutor might be at Liberty to move for a new Information, after the Cauſe in the Spiritual Court was determined.

Yeſterday was held a general Council at St. James's, when his Majeſty was pleaſed to make ſeveral Promotions in the Army.

The ſame Day Sir Charles Wager ſet out for Blackwall, in order to embark on board one of his Majeſty's Yachts, to ſail to Graveſend, there to wait his Majeſty's Arrival, and to convoy him to Hanover.

Laſt Tueſday died Captain Buckland, an eminent Brewer in St. Giles's, Son-in-Law to Mr. Wood, the famous Projector of the Iriſh Coinage.

Yeſterday the Dutcheſs of Bridgewater was ſafely delivered of a Son, at his Grace's Houſe in Cleveland-court, St. James's.

Laſt Wedneſday between eight and nine o'Clock, Mr. Williams of Batterſea going home from Wandſworth, was attacked by two Foot Pads, who robbed him of 2 l. 6 s. and ſome Half-pence, and afterwards bound him Neck and Heels, and then left him, in which Condition he lay near half an Hour before he was releaſed.

Yeſterday Dr. Taylor was preſented to the King at St. James's, and had the Honour to kiſs the King's Hand, on his being appointed Oculiſt to his Majeſty; afterwards was preſented to the Queen, and had the Honour to kiſs her Majeſty's Hand on the ſame Occaſion.

The ſame Day Dr. Taylor was ſworn in Oculiſt to his Majeſty.

The Oratory Subjects, To-morrow in the Morning, will be the Irremiſſible Sin, and the Remedy againſt Anxious Fears concerning Salvation. In the Evening, an Oration on Prince Eugene, the Soldiers Honour, the threatened Fall of the Ottoman Empire, and a publick Diſputation, whether there be a Vacuum within the Primum Mobile, Generoſus Opponent.

Yeſterday Bank Stock was 149 1-8th. India 177. South Sea 99 1-4th Old Annuity 112. New ditto 111 3-4ths to 7-8ths. Three per Cent. Annuity 105 3-3ths. Emperor's Loan 117 3-4ths to 118. Royal Aſſurance 109 to 1-half. London-Aſſurance 14 3-8ths. York Buildings 2. African 14. India Bonds 61. 11 s. Premium. Three per Cent. ditto 5 l. 10 s. Premium. South Sea Bonds 5 l. 19 s. Prem. New Bank Circulation 7 l. 2 s. 6 d. to 5 s. Premium. Salt Tallies 4 to 6 1-half Premium. Engliſh Copper 2 l. 3 s. Premium. Welſh ditto, no Price. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 6 5-8ths per Cent. Premium. Million Bank 115.

SWAFFHAM RACES.

TO be run for on the new Courſe at Swaffham in the County of Norfolk, on Wedneſday the 30th of June next, the Town Purſe of 15 Guineas, by any Horſe, Mare or Gelding that never won above the Value of 20 Guineas in Plate or Money at any one Time. Every Horſe, &c. of 14 Hands high, to carry 9 Stone (Bridle and Saddle included) all over or under, to give and take Weight for Inches. And on Thurſday the 1ſt of July next, a Purſe of 10 Guineas, by any Galloways of 14 Hands high, that never won above the Value of 15 Guineas in Plate or Money, at any one Time, carrying 9 Stone (Bridle and Saddle included) if under, Weight for Inches.

And on Friday the 2d of July next, a Purſe of 25 Guineas, by any Horſe, Mare or Gelding, that never won above the Value of 35 Guineas in Plate or Money, at any one Time, carrying 11 Stone, Bridle and Saddle included. All the Horſes, &c. for any of theſe Purſes, to be ſhewn, (and the Horſes, &c. and Galloways for the 2 firſt Purſes to be meaſured) and entered at the Market Croſs in Swaffham, before Fairfax Rainer, or his Deputy, that Day Se'nnight before the Day of running, between the Hours of 3 and 8 in the Afternoon, paying for the 15 Guineas, if a Contributor, one Guinea Entrance, and 2 s. 6 d to the entering Clerk: If no Contributor, one Guinea and a Half Entrance, and Five Shillings to the entering Clerk, or double at the Poſt. For the 10 Guineas, if a Contributor, Half a Guinea Entrance, and 2 s. 6 d. to the entering Clerk; if no Contributor, one Guinea Entrance, and 5 s. to the entering Clerk, or double at the Poſt. And for the 25 Guineas, if a Contributor, one Guinea Entrance and 2 s. 6 d. to the entring Clerk; if no Contributor, 2 Guineas Entrance and 5 s. to the entering Clerk; or if a Contributor, one Guinea and a Half, if no Contributor, 3 Guineas at the Poſt.

No Contributor to enter any Horſe, &c. but what is *bona fida* his own: And all Horſes, &c. to be kept from the Time of Entrance, at ſuch Contributor's Stables only, as contribute one Guinea to the Town Purſe.

No Horſe, &c. to ſtart for any of theſe Purſes, unleſs three reputed Running Horſes, belonging to different Owners, have entered for it, and the Entrance Money for the ſecond beſt Horſe, &c.

The Horſe, &c. that wins the 25 Guineas, ſhall not ſtart for the 10 Guineas.

Every Horſe, &c. to run according to Articles, which will be produced at the Time of Entrance.

N. B. There will be an Ordinary at the Crown on Wedneſday and Thurſday, and at the Unicorn in Swaffham on Friday, and an Aſſembly for the Ladies at the Crown on Wedneſday and Friday Nights.

BOOKS printed for T. WOODWARD, *at the Half-Moon between the two Temple Gates in Fleet-ſtreet.*

1. A State of the Proceedings of the Corporation of the Governors of the Bounty of Queen Anne, for the Augmentation of the Maintenance of the poor Clergy. Giving a particular Account of their Conſtitution, Benefactions and Augmentations; with Directions to ſuch as deſire to become Benefactors to ſo pious and charitable a Work. The 2d Edition. By Mr. Ecton.

2. Mr. Ecton's Account of Eccleſiaſtical Benefices in England and Wales.

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5. That important Caſe of Conſcience practically reſolved; wherein lies that exact Righteouſneſs which is required between Man and Man. A Sermon preached at Cripplegate in the Year 1661. By John Tillotſon, M. A. and then publiſhed by himſelf; but hitherto omitted in his Lordſhip's Works. Price 1 s.

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It keeps good for many Years at Sea, or on Shoar, at Home or Abroad, *i. e.* in all Climates, therefore muſt be univerſally Uſeful.

The Doctor not only obtained his Majeſty's Letters Patent for the ſole Vending of this moſt Excellent Medicine, but alſo a Clauſe in a late Act of Parliament, exempting this Medicine from the Inſpection of the Cenſors of the College of Phyſicians, to which all other Medicines are liable.

N. B. Some of the Apothecaries prepare a Stypticke from a Preſcription of Helvetius, and uſe it in the Room of Dr. EATON's; but whoever tries both, will ſoon be perſuaded that Our's exceeds their's in all Reſpects, in a moſt eminent Degree.

Sold, by Licence, at Garraway's Old Shop, Practical Scheme, at the Royal Exchange; Mr R. Bradſhaw's Warehouſe behind the Royal Exchange; Mr. John Potter, Chymiſt, in Bartholomew Cloſe; Mr. William Evans, Bookſeller in Briſtol; Mr. Hammond, Jun. Bookſeller at York; Mr. Roe, Bookſeller in Derby; Mr. Raikes, Printer in Glouceſter; Mr. Dicey, Printer in Northampton; Mr. Thomas Greenhill, Mercer, at Bath; Mr. Abree, Printer, at Canterbury; Mr. Howard, an Apothecary at Kidderminſter; Mrs. Trobridge, a Shopkeeper in Exeter Mr. Hallifax, an Apothecary at Brackley; Mrs. Unett, a Bookſeller, at Woolverhampton, and Mr. Bryan, a Printer, at Worceſter.

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